

Ex-CBI Roundup

—CHINA—BURMA—INDIA—



DECEMBER
1954





NATIVES ASSEMBLING cots at the Quartermaster Depot, Howrah, Calcutta. Output was more than 3,000 cots per month. Supervising are T/Sgt. Albert J. Buglio and Lt. Kenneth M. Minson. U.S. Army photo.



CHINESE COOLIES sew mammoth camouflage net to rope support in preparation for placing over tanks in the camouflaging of the 780th Engineer Petroleum Distribution Co.'s gasoline storage tank farm in Yunnan, China. U.S. Army photo, March 24, 1945.

EX-CBI ROUNDUP

CHINA · BURMA · INDIA

Vol. 8, No. 12

December, 1954

Ex-CBI ROUNDUP, established 1946, is a reminiscing magazine published monthly at 2402 Curtis St., Denver, Colo., by and for former members of U. S. Units stationed in the China-Burma-India Theatre during World War II. Ex-CBI Roundup is the official publication of the China-Burma-India Veterans Association.

Clarence R. Gordon Managing Editor

CONTRIBUTING STAFF

Sydney L. Greenberg Photo Editor
Wm. J. Adams Staff Artist
Howard D. Scott, Jr. Staff Artist
Boyd Sinclair Book Review Editor

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER Sept. 8, 1949, at the Post Office at Denver, Colo., under the act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE

\$3.00 per Year Foreign: \$4.00 per Year
\$5.50 Two Years \$7.00 Two Years

Please Report Change of Address Immediately!

Direct All Correspondence to

Ex-CBI Roundup

P. O. Box 1769

Denver 1, Colo.

Letter FROM The Editor . . .

● This month's cover is a reminder that Ex-CBI Roundup has completed its 8th year of publication. We have no boastful remarks to make, for in our first eight years we have been able to secure only a small percentage of the nation's CBI veterans as subscribers. We have learned in these eight hard years of experience that our best road to success lies in YOU, the subscriber. You have assisted us greatly in the past by passing on the word of Roundup's existence to your CBI buddies. Now, as we enter our 9th year of publication, we are going to make it worth your while to continue to help us. On page 5 you will find details of a contest we are sponsoring in which we will award as grand prize your choice of an all-expense-paid trip for two to the St. Louis CBI Reunion next August, or \$500 in cash! The award will go to the person who obtains the most subscriptions to Ex-CBI Roundup between now and June 1, 1955. It is our earnest hope that each and every one of you will enter this contest.

● Last year Roundup offered CBI-patch decals free to subscribers for their cars. All 5,000 of them have long since been distributed. Now we have ordered 5,000 more. These are larger (3 inches high) and have no wording, just the CBI-patch in full color. These, too, are free to all subscribers. If you want one, send a self-addressed stamped envelope and yours will be forwarded by return mail. You'll be proud to display it on your car. If you want more than one, send 5 cents for each additional.



'Medics and Nurses'

● Thanks for "Medics and Nurses" (Nov.) in which well-deserved tribute is paid to the Medical Corps of CBI. I have always considered it a miracle that most of us were able to serve a couple of years in CBI and return in the same good physical condition. I know this is due only to the fine work of the doctors and nurses who took such good care of all of us.

JAMES B. McKAY,
Portland, Ore.

725th R.O.B. Man Dead

● Harry C. Theodosakis, 38, former member of the 725th Railway Operating Bn., passed away on Oct. 1st at Chicago. He was a locomotive engineer at the time of his death.

FRED J. POPOWICH,
Elmhurst, N.Y.

Pilgrimage to India

● Please send me information concerning the Pilgrimage to India. Does that \$2,200 cover only one person or for man and wife? I am thrilled at the prospect of the Pilgrimage to India.

WM. SKALA,
Leadville, Colo.

The \$2,200 is approximate cost per person. A brochure is being prepared that will give full details and will be sent to those requesting it.—Ed.

7th Bomb Group

● Enjoy the mag very much, but never see anything about the 7th Bomb Group at Panda, Kurmitola and Tezgaon. Anyone know the whereabouts of Col. Bill Keyes, Doc Boben, Mac McCoy, Joe Furst, Freddie Coed and our Bartender, Charlie?

BARNEY BARNARD,
Odessa, Texas

DECEMBER, 1954

To the Editor

'Monkey Business'

● The story about India's monkeys (Nov.) was very interesting. Most of us probably never thought about the damage they cause, and it never occurred to me that India shipped so many to the United States each year.

PAUL R. STODDER,
Omaha, Nebr.

In Carswell Tragedy

● Again it's a pleasure to renew my subscription as I enjoy our magazine very much. Gave my July issue to the Steinman family of Bellflower, Calif., whose son Kemper was killed when he parachuted from Col. Carswell's plane. Was told the natives brought their bodies out of the jungle.

TED GUMM,
Lakewood, Calif.

FELIX A. RUSSELL

Patent Lawyer

MEMBER OF

General Stilwell Basha

Record of Invention Forms

FREE UPON REQUEST

507 Colorado Building
Washington, D.C.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF EX-CBI ROUNDUP magazine published monthly at Denver, Colorado for October, 1954.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Clarence R. Gordon, 2402 Curtis St., Denver, Colo.; Editor, Clarence R. Gordon, 2402 Curtis St., Denver, Colo.; Managing editor, Clarence R. Gordon, 2402 Curtis St., Denver, Colo.; Business manager, Clarence R. Gordon, 2402 Curtis St., Denver, Colo.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.) Clarence R. Gordon, 2402 Curtis St., Denver, Colo.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from: daily, weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newspapers only.)

CLARENCE R. GORDON, Editor



THREE GI'S view body before cremation at the Nimtollah Burning Ghat, Calcutta. U.S. Army photo.

To Old Baghdad

● Greetings from Naples aboard the good ship S.S. Exochorda enroute to Beirut, Lebanon. Expect to teach at the Jesuit High School in Baghdad, Iraq, for the next three years. This was as close as I could get to returning to the CBI.

GEORGE GLOSTER, S.J.,
At Sea.

Three CBI-ers Die

● Spent 30 months in CBI, mostly in China and think the mag is terrific! Am a V.A. employee and receive death notices so can impart the passing of some CBI boys: Sgt. Harold Roundy, 10th Weather Squadron, died May 25, 1954; James M. Stricklin, 958th Engr. Avn. Topo. Co.; and Lt. Col. Alexander T. Grier, 14th Air Force, who drowned while bathing at Ocean City, Md., Sept. 12, 1954.

WM. P. SCHRANDT,
Phila., Pa.

350th Airdrome Sq.

● This was the first year I attended the CBI Reunion and I really enjoyed it very much. But was disappointed with the poor attendance of my old outfit, the 350th Airdrome Sq. and 15th Combat Cargo Sq. Upon seeing this showing, I have written quite a few letters to all my old friends. So, what do you say fellows . . . come down out of those hills and spend a few rupees with the rest of us. Let's really live 'it up in St. Louis next year.

HAROLD HAIG,
34 Gamewood Rd.,
Levittown, Pa.

YOU MAY WIN

An All-Expense-Paid Trip to the 1955 St. Louis CBI Reunion

OR

\$500.00 IN CASH

HOW WOULD you like to win an all-expense-paid vacation trip to the 8th Annual CBI Reunion in St. Louis for you and your wife? Or, \$500 in cash?

You can easily win this Grand Prize!

Ex-CBI Roundup is starting an intensive drive for new subscribers. Of nearly 300,000 men and women who served in CBI, only 8,000 are subscribers. The vast majority of the remaining hundreds of thousands *do not know* the magazine is being published.

We want **YOU** to tell them about Roundup! Tell them what they have been missing all these years; tell them about Roundup's memory-stirring pages; tell them how Roundup will keep them in touch with their buddies; tell them Ex-CBI Roundup is the only magazine in the world published for CBI veterans. Then sell them a subscription!

To the man or woman who sells the most new subscriptions to Ex-CBI Roundup between date of this issue and June 1, 1955, we will award the choice of an all-expense-paid trip for two from his or her home town (within the continental limits of the U.S.) to the CBI Reunion at St. Louis, or \$500 in cash!

There are no slogans to write, no box tops to send — just sell Roundup to every CBI man and woman you know. In addition to the possibility of winning the award, you will be helping to spread the word that Ex-CBI Roundup is in existence.

So, get out that pen and paper and begin writing your CBI friends. Ask them to send their subscription to you, then send it on to us as an entry in the contest. But don't stop there: How about the local CBI friends with whom you are contact? The fellow at the office, or the wallah who lives down the street from

you, or the member of your club who is not a subscriber? Go after all of them!

All you have to do to win is sell more subscriptions to Ex-CBI Roundup than the next fellow. Send the subscriptions with remittance to us as you get them, so we can get the new subscriber on the mailing lists. Mention your name as a contest entry. We'll do the rest, keeping tab until June 1st when the winner will be announced and given his choice of the expense-paid trip to St. Louis or the \$500 in cash.

Let's go, gang! We hope at the termination of this contest to add several thousand more names to our lists. This will, of course, mean a better magazine for **YOU**.

And **YOU** may win the award!

CONTEST RULES

1. Contest is open to all paid subscribers to Ex-CBI Roundup.
2. Award will be presented to the person who secures the greatest number of new subscriptions between Nov. 1, 1954, and June 1, 1955.
3. Subscriptions must be sold to bona fide CBI veterans or persons who served with the U.S. Forces in the CBI Theatre during World War II, who are not now or have not been subscribers during the six previous months.
4. Subscriptions must be forwarded to Ex-CBI Roundup with remittance to cover within five days after sale to new subscriber. Contestant's name and address should appear on same sheet with new subscriber's.
5. Final subscriptions must be forwarded and postmarked not later than midnight, June 1, 1955.
6. In case of tie, the \$500.00 award will be divided equally among winners.
7. Winning contestant will be notified by wire or air mail on June 2, 1955, and subsequently announced in Ex-CBI Roundup.

23rd Fighter Group



Foreword

On July 4, 1942, the 23rd Fighter Group was activated in Kunming, China—successor to the famous "Flying Tigers," American Volunteer Group and original fighter component of Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's new China Air Task Force.

The three years that followed saw many changes. In March 1943 CATF became the 14th Air Force. New units entered the Theater and became battle-tried veterans. Japanese ground forces, beaten back in other areas of the war, advanced in China, capturing or neutralizing important U.S. air bases.

Throughout these years of great change, however, in a Theater of Operations where the Jap was at all times acknowledged to hold the upper hand, the 23rd Fighter Group consistently maintained a unique and enviable record. The 23rd led—and continued to lead at the time this history was written (May 31, 1945)—all groups of the 14th Air Force in enemy aircraft destroyed and damaged; in Jap ground forces killed; in total missions, sorties and combat hours flown.

The story of the 23rd's first three years in China is one of action . . . of "being out where the fighting is going on" . . . of meeting and besting the enemy in the air . . . of hunting him out . . . of blasting him wherever he appeared.

Flying Tigers

BY DECEMBER 1941, the Japs had completed more than four years of organized aggression in China. Then came the American Volunteer Group, the heroic little band of pilots and ground crewmen who were to become known throughout China and the world as the "Flying Tigers."

Built around experienced U.S. military pilots who had reverted, technically, to civilian status, the AVG flew its first mission on December 10, 1941. At various times during the ensuing eight months, Flying Tiger detachments operated in China from bases in Kunming, Paoching, Hengyang, Kweilin and Peishiyi; and in Burma from bases at Rangoon, Magwe and Toungoo. At no time did the AVG number more than 100 pilots. Average

strength was about 60 P-40B's and E's.

Despite its small size by Air Force standards, and the terrific supply and maintenance problems inherent to the area, the AVG set a combat record that had never been equalled in the CBI or any other Theater. Flying Tigers shot down 299 Jap aircraft at a cost of four U.S. pilots lost in aerial combat.

On July 4, 1942, the American Volunteer Group was formally disbanded, its mission completed with the advent of the U.S. AAF China Air Task Force. The AVG chief, Chennault, had been recalled to the AAF as commander of the CATF with the rank of Brigadier General.

The cadre for the organization that was to replace the Flying Tigers had come into being only four months earlier.

Destination Unknown

On March 1, 1942, at Langley Field, Va., Detachment, 23rd Pursuit Group (I) was created. The detachment did not know its destination, much less the historic role it was to play—when on March 17 it boarded the converted luxury liner "Brazil" at Charleston, N.C. Steaming through the Atlantic and below South Africa, the Brazil docked at Karachi, India, after a 60-day voyage.

On June 12, 1942, the 10th U.S. Air Force ordered an advance detail of 19



COL. ROBERT L. Scott, Jr., author of "God Is My Co-Pilot," poses beside his famous plane. Photo by James Moore.

men from the 23rd to proceed to Kunming, China. These men landed in Kunming on June 15. Meanwhile, personnel of the 51st Fighter Group's 16th Squadron, which also had been in Karachi awaiting assignment, were also transported over The Hump to Kunming.

Activation

Without ceremony, on July 4, 1942, the 23rd Pursuit Group (I) was activated at Kunming. The original organization included the 74th, 75th and 76th Fighter Squadrons, with the 16th Fighter Squadron attached. Never before had a fighter group been activated in a Theater of War.

Activation meant more than paper work; on their first day as members of the new organization, pilots of the 23rd were sent up to intercept a Jap bomber formation.

"Know How"

In addition to inheriting the operational responsibilities and the famous nickname of the Flying Tigers, the 23rd assimilated much of the old AVG "know how."

Since mid-June, when personnel of the 23rd's advance detail began to arrive in Kunming, ground crewmen and pilots had worked closely with their AVG counterparts. Several AVG pilots, still on civilian status, volunteered to fly with the 23rd for a 14-day period following de-activation of the AVG.

Others from the ranks of the old Flying Tigers left China temporarily, later to return to active AAF duty in the Theater. Such was the status of Charles H. Older, Lt. Col. at the time of this history and Deputy Commander of the 23rd.

More than 30 AVG officers and men chose to join the 23rd on the spot. They included Col. (then Major) Edward F. Rector, Group Commander; Col. (then Major) David L. "Tex" Hill, Group Commander during the Japs' bitterly contested Hunan-Kwangsi Railway advances of 1944; the late Maj. Frank Schiel, Jr., original Commander of the 74th Fighter Squadron; Col. (then Lt. Col.) T. C. Gentry, 14th Air Force Surgeon; and Lt. Col. (then Major) Charles W. Sawyer, pilot of the 76th Fighter Squadron.

With such a nucleus, the 23rd Pursuit Group began operations.

The year-by-year historical accounts that follow are far from complete. For each year, Group organization and the "Situation" are described briefly. As an indication of the 23rd's general types of operational functions, brief reference is made to several typical missions flown during each period. Space does not permit the listing of numerous missions nor



POSING BESIDE the P-51 "Flak-Happy Jr." is S/Sgt. James Moore, Public Relations office of the 23rd.

acknowledgement of individual contributions by personnel of the 23rd.

The First Year

July 1942 thru June 1943

When the 23rd went into action, Brig. Gen. C. L. Chennault, former chief of the AVG, commanded the China Air Task Force. Chennault's Fighter Commander and Commanding Officer of the 23rd Group was Col. Robert L. Scott, Jr., ferry command officer who had fought with the AVG and who was later to become famous as author of "God Is My Co-Pilot." Former AVG pilots commanded the 74th, 75th and 76th Squadrons, respectively: Maj. Frank Schiel, Jr., Maj. David L. Hill, and Maj. Edward F. Rector. The attached 16th Fighter Squadron was commanded by Maj. Harry B. Young.

Late in 1942, the 23rd's Executive Officer, Maj. Bruce K. Holloway, was named acting Group Commander during the temporary absence of Colonel Scott. In January 1943, Maj. Holloway assumed full command.

Originally, the 74th and Headquarters and Headquarters Squadrons were stationed at Kunming. The 75th was at Hengyang; the 76th at Kweilin; and the 16th at Lingling. Frequent changes of location were effected during the year that followed; as tactical and strategical situations changed, squadrons of the 23rd were relocated almost overnight.

The Situation

Jap ground forces were relatively inactive during most of the "Flying Tigers" Fighter Group's first year in China. The enemy had taken Singapore and Burma, and had expanded into the Salween River area of southwestern China. Strong Jap forces were concentrated near Hong Kong and Canton, but the China coast between

23rd Fighter Group

Canton and Shanghai was largely unoccupied. Extended south and west from the Shanghai region, the Japs held the Tung Ting and Pyang lake country above Hengyang, but in general he seemed content with his holdings. Occasionally, particularly in the rice-harvesting seasons, he would extend temporarily southward from Tung Ting lake in what amounted to foraging expeditions. There was little full-scale fighting between Japanese and Chinese ground forces.

Operations of the 23rd

In the pattern of its predecessor, the AVG, the 23rd had two great objectives. Offensively, the 23rd's over-all mission was to bomb and strafe enemy airfields, troop and supply concentrations. Defensively, the main job consisted of preventing effective bombing by the Jap air force. In connection with both broad objectives, the 23rd had the con-current function of whittling down Jap air strength by destruction in the air and on the ground.

A typical defensive operation was that of July 30, 1942. The Japs had been stung by repeated raids of the 75th and 16th Squadrons from bases at Lingling and Hengyang, and they attacked both bases in strength in clear moonlight. Enemy formations were broken up before they could inflict heavy damage on U.S. airfield installations. Maj. John Alison was

later awarded the DSC for his part in the battle. He shot down three Jap bombers despite severe damage incurred by his own P-40. Making his last kill while losing altitude rapidly with a sputtering engine, he ditched in the Hsiang River and was rescued by Chinese soldiers.

Maj. Edward F. Rector, then Commanding Officer of the 76th, led a typical offensive-escort mission on Sept. 25, 1942. With nine other P-40's he escorted B-25's in a raid on Gia Lam airdrome at Hanoi. After shooting down one Jap I-45 fighter, Maj. Rector conducted a solo rear-guard action over Gia Lam, directing other fighters to cover the B-25's on the trip home.

The 23rd's early defensive responsibilities were frequently illustrated during the period from July 1942 through June 1943. For example on May 15, 1943, 30 Jap bombers, escorted by at least that many fighters, raided Kunming but were decimated by interceptors of the 75th Squadron. Maj. Wilcox and Lt. Chrysler each confirmed three Zekes, while the following each knocked down one confirmed: Lt. Col. Holloway, Lt. Col. Alison, Maj. Goss and Lts. Mitchell, Gordon, Calvert, Little and Clinger. In addition, Holloway and Lts. Litts and Brewer each claimed one bomber.

The Score

During its first year in China, the 23rd Fighter Group flew 1,501 missions. Most missions were composed of one, two or three aircraft, as indicated by the fact that only 3,990 sorties were flown during the same period. Total combat hours flown were 7,699, or an average of just under two hours per sortie.

The 23rd's "score" for the period from July 1942 thru June 1943:

Enemy Aircraft

	In Air	On Ground
Destroyed confirmed	206	21
Probably destroyed	98	2
Damaged	1	0

23rd Fighter Group A/C

	In Air	To A/A	On Ground
Destroyed	18	12	6

In air combat during its first year in China, the 23rd destroyed more than 11 Jap aircraft for each "Flying Tigers" plane shot down.

The Second Year

July 1943 thru June 1944

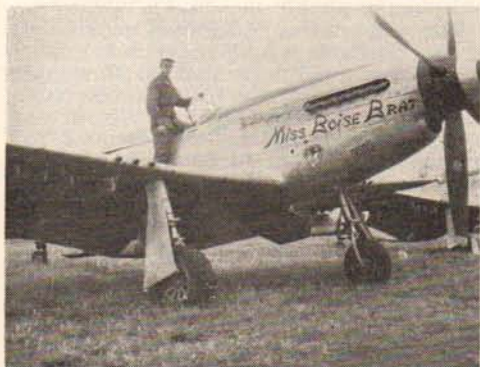
The 23rd began its second year with Lt. Col. Holloway as Group Commander. In September 1943, Holloway was succeeded by Lt. Col. Norval C. Bonawitz, who in November of the same year re-



MAJOR SWEARINGTON, Adjutant of the 23rd, poses outside Headquarters building. Photo by James Moore.

linquished command to Lt. Col. David L. "Tex" Hill.

In addition to the regularly assigned 74th, 75th and 76th Squadrons, three other tactical units figured heavily in Group operations during the period. The 51st Fighter Group's 16th Squadron remained attached to the 23rd until October 1943. In July 1943, the 449th Fighter Squadron was attached. Flying P-38's, the 449th technically was relieved from the 23rd



SGT. F. H. BOULAN, crew chief, poses with P-51 "Miss Boise Brat." Photo by James Moore.

in October 1943, but continued to fight with the Flying Tigers until late the following spring. In May 1944, the 118th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron was also attached.

As of July 1943, Major Bonawitz (soon to become Group Commander) was in command of the 74th. Maj. E. R. Goss commanded the 75th and Capt. Robert Costello the 76th. Commanding officer of the 16th was Capt. Robert Liles as the 23rd's second year began, while Capt. Samuel Palmer commanded the 449th. When the 118th became attached toward the close of the second year, Maj. (later Lt. Col.) Edward O. McComas was in command.

There was a pronounced tendency toward the close of the period for tactical and administrative headquarters of the 23rd's various units to center in the Kweilin area, in the path of the Japs' gradually developing drive southward from positions near Changsha. Hengyang, Lingling, Chihkiang, Kanchow, Suichwan, Namyung, and Kweilin were principal bases for the group's operations.

The Situation

For most of the 23rd's second year in China, Jap positions remained relatively static. Firmly entrenched in French Indo-China, Thailand and Burma, the enemy began a major thrust westward toward

India's Assam valley. By early spring of 1944, British and Indian troops had not stopped this thrust but had themselves begun steady advances east and south through the Imphal-Kohima area of Northern Burma. Concurrently, American and Chinese ground forces were beginning to dislodge the enemy in the Salween and were driving south near Myitkyina.

Although the Jap was beginning to strengthen and expand his intermittent holdings along the China coast, by far his greatest troop concentrations were near and above Shanghai. To the west, he was strong (as in the previous year) in the Tung Ting-Poyang lakes region. In November the enemy began a determined southward thrust from the Tung Ting lake area, but retired to his previous positions after taking a thorough shellacking from the 23rd, as described in "Operations" below. Until late in May 1944, the enemy made no further attempts to break out of its established Ichang-Yochow-Hankow triangle.

Strong in numbers, well supplied, rested and supported by armored elements, the Jap again started southward on May 27, 1944. Only the beginning of the big drive was apparent by the close of the 23rd's second year (June 1944), but the enemy's ultimate purpose became clear: control of the Changsha-Hengyang-Kweilin-Nanchow-Nanning-Piansiang corridor, permitting railway, river and highway link-up between occupied north China and Singapore.

Operations

By the late summer of 1943, Jap offensive air power in China had begun to dwindle. Fighters of the 23rd and other 14th Air Force units had taken a terrific toll of enemy planes. Even when attempted, Jap bomber raids had not proved to be successful. Discouraged, out-matched and out-fought, Jap airmen became less willing to tangle with the 23rd except in defensive capacities.

Correspondingly, the 23rd Fighter Group became less concerned with interception and began to concentrate more and more on offense and on support of Chinese ground forces. Enemy troops were bombed and strafed, communication and supply facilities were destroyed and disrupted.

Though Jap bombing was on the decline, sporadic enemy raids continued. For example, on July 24 and 25, 1943, the Japs attacked and were met by the 23rd in typical fashion. On these two days, heavily escorted enemy bombers raided Hengyang three times and Lingling twice.

23rd Fighter Group

On the 24th, pilots of the 74th and 76th Squadrons (based at Lingling and Hengyang respectively) destroyed 15 Jap aircraft confirmed, with 18 more probables. On the next day, the Japs returned and lost 10 more aircraft.

On September 20, Jap bombers hit Kunming for the third time since the AAF had entered China. Thirty to 40 Jap bombers, escorted by Zekes, were inter-



P-51's of the 23rd Fighter Group on the line at Hengchow. Photo by James Moore.

cepted by units of the 75th and 16th Squadrons. Sweeping down from superior altitude, the 16th cut through the Jap bomber formation, drawing away the enemy fighter cover. The 75th closed on the venerable bombers. Captains Pryor and Grosvenor and Lt. Dooley each confirmed two bombers, while the following pilots each shot down one: Lts. Glover, Tanner, Scoville, Brookfield, Lewis, Brown, Evans, Clapp and Henderson. When the decimated Jap formation got out of fighter range, the wreckage of 19 enemy aircraft was strewn over the rice paddies near Kunming.

It was in November and early December 1943 that the great new function of the 23rd became fully apparent. On November 13 Jap forces moved southward across the Yangtze from their old positions above Tung Ting lake. The new move was not a minor foraging expedition, as earlier expansions in that area had turned out to be. It was a major drive west toward Chanteh and south toward the Changsha area. The **Tung Ting Lake Campaign** that followed developed into one of the bitterest battles of the war in China.

The full tactical strength of the 23rd was thrown in to stem Jap advances. Nanh sien, Hwajung, Kienli, Anniang, and Yenchow were bombed and strafed almost constantly, as Jap concentrations appeared. Jap airfields at Pailuchi, Puchi, Shasi, and Kiangling were strafed and bombed.

Enemy river supply and traffic on the Yechow-Wuchang rail line were disrupted. P-40's of the 23rd kept Chanteh under patrol. Fighter aircraft even dropped food and supplies to Chinese ground forces.

After approximately one month of offensive effort, the Japs withdrew northward. For the first time it had been proved that well equipped Chinese troops, fighting with determination and supported by U.S. airmen, were capable of repulsing the enemy in China's interior.

The devastating offensive capabilities of the 23rd's new long-range P-51's were spectacularly demonstrated on November 25, 1943. Led by the Group's new commander, Col. "Tex" Hill, P-51's of the 23rd took off for Suichwan to escort B-25's on the first U.S. raid on Formosa. The target was Shinchiku airdrome, and the Japs were caught completely by surprise. With no opposition from interceptors, Hill's formation dove to strafe the field. Six Jap aircraft were destroyed by the 23rd alone, with many more probably destroyed or damaged.

On May 27, 1944, the Japs' greatest drive began. As in the Tung Ting lake campaign of the previous fall, the 23rd threw every available aircraft into the battle. Many pilots flew six or more sorties daily. From Hengyang, Lingling, Kweilin, Chihkiang, Kanchow and other nearby bases, Flying Tigers contested the advance, hacking away at Jap supplies, troop concentrations, and airfields. The Jap ignored his losses, however, pushed the Chinese ground forces aside and continued his drive south. Late in June, after a month-long operation of by-pass and siege, Changsha fell to the Japs. By early July 1944, at the end of the 23rd Fighter Group's second year in China, the enemy was still driving steadily southward along the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad toward Hengyang.

The Score

During its second year in China, the 23rd flew 1,132 missions—369 less than in the previous year. Although missions decreased slightly, sorties flown during the second year were nearly double those for the first: 7,113 for the period from July 1943 thru June 1944. Total combat hours were 14,093, approximately double the first year's total.

The 23rd's "score" for the period July 1943 thru June 1944 follows:

Enemy Aircraft

	In Air	On Ground
Destroyed confirmed	218	17
Probably destroyed	138	2
Damaged	148	10

EX-CBI ROUNDUP

23rd Fighter Group Aircraft

	In Air	To A/A	On Ground
Destroyed	57	16	12

The Third Year

July 1944 thru May 31, 1945

Col. "Tex" Hill was in command of the 23rd as the Group went into its third year. In October Hill returned to the U.S. and was succeeded by Lt. Col. Philip C. Loofbourrow. In December, Loofbourrow was succeeded by Lt. Col. (later Colonel) Edward F. Rector.

Maj. John C. "Pappy" Herbst, one of the 23rd's most colorful fighters, assumed command of the 74th just before the third year began, taking over from Maj. Arthur W. Cruickshank. In February 1945, Herbst was replaced by Maj. Philip G. Chapman. Chapman, returning to base with his aircraft severely damaged in a Hong Kong raid, was killed in a crash at Chanting late in March 1945. He was succeeded by Capt. (later Major) Floyd Finberg. In early June, Finberg was succeeded by Major Bruce Downs.

Loofbourrow commanded the 75th until he became Deputy Commander of the Group in late July (he succeeded Hill as Commander in November). Maj. Clyde B. Slocumb assumed command of the 75th after two brief intervals under other commanders.

The 76th Squadron was commanded by Maj. (later Lt. Col.) Charles E. Griffith as the year began. In December 1944, Griffith was killed in a training flight.

Lt. Col. Edward O. McComas commanded the 118th until January 1945 at which time he was replaced by Capt. Oran S. Watts. In January the 118th was changed from attached to assigned to the 23rd. Early in May 1945, Watts was succeeded by Lt. Col. Charles Simpson, Jr. Capt.

Marvin Lubner became 118th commander in June.

Units of the 23rd were concentrated near the Hunan-Kwangsi Railroad as the year began. In July, the 74th, 75th and 118th Squadrons were headquartered at Kweilin and were staging frequently from Lingling and other bases along the path of the projected Jap advance. Detachments of the 76th were operating from airstrips at Tanchuk, Liuchow and Kanchow. Altogether, as the third year began, the 23rd was making regular use of eight bases. As the Japs advanced southward from the Tung Ting area (as described in "The Situation" and "Operations" below), the 23rd was forced to withdraw southward and then to smaller bases at either side of the Jap corridor.

The Situation

The enemy had besieged and captured Changsha; Hengyang was surrounded and fell on August 10, 1944; still the Jap drove south. Lingling was evacuated by 23rd personnel late in August; Kweilin, by mid-September. Thus U.S. air power resisting further Jap advances was centered in Liuchow. Even Liuchow had to be evacuated early in November.

After forcing the Americans from Liuchow, the Jap consolidated his positions along the Hunan-Kwangsi Railroad, completed communications between Liuchow and French Indo-China, and sped northwest (from Liuchow) along the Kwangsi-Kiangsi Railroad. Although he at one time occupied the area of Tushan, he withdrew and his drive was stabilized near Hochih.

By the end of 1944, the enemy had accomplished his two principal objectives: establishment of land communications between French Indo-China and occupied north China; and neutralization of the strong U.S. air bases along the Hunan-Kwangsi Railroad.

In January, the Jap pushed eastward from the Lingling-Kweilin region to neutralize U.S. airstrips at Namyung, Kanchow and Suichwan.

Meanwhile, throughout the year, the enemy strengthened and extended defensive positions along China's coast, though only at Canton and from Shanghai north did he maintain major forces. The situation in French Indo-China and Thailand remained relatively stable, with complete Jap domination resisted only by minor French and native forces in French Indo-China.

The tide had turned in Burma by the time the Group began its third year. British and Indian forces, driving west



THESE P-38's are at Hengchow airfield. Photographed from the album of James Moore.

23rd Fighter Group

and south into north Burma, pushed steadily ahead. Chinese troops with American officers advanced in the Salween. The Ledo-Burma Road was re-opened. British forces continued their spectacular drive southward along the Irrawaddy, capturing Mandalay and finally, in April 1945, Rangoon.

In April 1945, the Japs began a full-scale drive on Chihkiang, site of one of the 23rd's best bases for missions against the "corridor." The enemy advanced spectacularly to several points within 50 miles



MUDDY TERRAIN surrounds the enlisted men's barracks at Luliang airfield. U.S. Army photo.

of Chihkiang. Suddenly, improved Chinese ground forces operating under effective air support turned the tide and began forcing the Japs backward. By the end of May the Japs were in general confined to their original positions along the Hunan-Kwangsi Railroad.

During the same period the Japs began to show signs of abandoning most of their positions in central and coastal China. Late in May the Chinese, fighting minor engagements and following closely on the heels of the withdrawing enemy, advanced through Hochih and Ishan toward Liuchow. Other Chinese troops occupied Nanning and Pinyang, then expanded north and south to dominate more than 100 miles of the former Jap corridor between Liuchow and French Indo-China.

Even the Jap coastal positions below Shanghai, always lightly held, began to be evacuated. Early in June more than 100,000 enemy troops were concentrating in the Canton area, but even these forces showed no signs of planning a determined defense of south China.

Operations

Chinese forces resisting the Jap drive south from Tung Ting lake were no match for their well-equipped, determined enemy. The Japs were forced to pay heavily for their gains, however. So fiercely did the 23rd maul Jap communications on the roads, on the rivers and railroads between Changsha and Lingling during daylight hours that the enemy took to moving at night and hiding during the day. Dawn

patrols of the 23rd, taking off before daylight, frequently caught the enemy before his trucks, tanks, horses and other means of transportation could be hidden.

Typical of these early morning raids was one on August 8, when Donald Quigley, then commanding the 75th, led eight Warhawks on a siege of the road from Hengyang to Siantan. Nine Japs trucks were destroyed and 18 more put out of commission to join the graveyard of enemy vehicles that lined the roads from Tung Ting lake south. The 118th was flying the same types of missions and early on the morning of August 15, caught the Japs between Kweiyi and Changsha, killing 150 horses, 50 troops, destroying 15 trucks, two tanks, and five caissons.

This sort of battling continued out of Kweilin until September, when the strength of the enemy advance caused evacuation of the 23rd to Liuchow. From Liuchow, the raids were carried out until November 7, when evacuation of that base became necessary, and the bulk of the Group was moved to Luliang. During all this time however, the 74th was covering coastal China and the Yangtze River from Kanchow. Early in November 1944, the 118th moved a detachment to Suichwan and along with the 74th, kept up the raids in eastern China.

From these eastern bases, enemy harbor facilities from Shanghai to Canton and Hong Kong were priority targets. Raids were directed at important Yangtze installations stretching from Shanghai inland to Hankow and Wuchang. A most effective raid on December 8, marking the third anniversary of Pearl Harbor, caught Nanking by surprise.

On January 17, Maj. Philip G. Chapman, commanding officer of the 74th, led eight P-51's of the 118th and 12 from the 74th in a fighter sweep against airfields at Shanghai. Chapman and Lt. Wade H. Terry, each destroyed ten Jap aircraft on the ground. Lt. John C. Conn destroyed eight on the ground, while the following pilots each destroyed six on the ground: Lts. Ira Binkley (later Capt.), James P.



THESE FEW P-51's of the 23rd guarded the area at Tsuchan, China. Photo by V. E. Hall.

Harris, Charles Copenbarger and Nimrod W. E. Long. Lt. Col. Charles H. Old, flying with the 118th, destroyed three Jap planes in the air, confirmed three on the ground and probably destroyed or damaged three more on the ground. Total destruction for the sweep included 92 enemy planes destroyed, probably destroyed or damaged.

The Score

In the first 11 months of its third year, the 23rd flew nearly as many missions as it had in its previous two years combined. The number of missions totalled 2,600 comprised of 12,248 sorties, and piling up a total of 30,544.1 combat hours flown.

The 23rd's "score" for the period from July 1944 thru May 31, 1945:

Enemy Aircraft

	In Air	On Ground
Destroyed confirmed	197	282
Probably destroyed	56	51
Damaged	174	172

23rd Group Aircraft

	In Air	To A/A	On Ground
Destroyed	35	62	10

A striking, though not surprising contrast is noted in observing the results of the third year's operations with relation to those of previous years. Enemy aircraft destroyed on the ground during the period from July 1944 thru May 1945 (latest month for which figures are available) total 282—more than 10 times the corresponding total in either previous year.

As indicated as early as the summer of 1943, the Jap was becoming more and more reluctant to meet the 23rd in the air. Pilots of the 23rd followed the simple alternative of raiding Jap airfields, often



THE 23rd ARRIVES HOME! Photo taken at Tacoma, Wash., upon debarking. Photo by James Moore.

catching the enemy completely unaware and shooting up Jap aircraft on the ground.

Three Year Totals

From July 1942 through May 1945, the 23rd Fighter Group destroyed 621 enemy planes in air combat, plus 320 more on the ground. In sea sweeps and attacks on river traffic, Flying Tigers sank 131,738 tons of enemy shipping, probably sank an additional 78,755 tons and damaged 251,356 tons more. Total Japs killed by the Group are more than 20,476. More than 7,100 Jap horses had also been killed by the 23rd. In compiling this record, pilots of the 23rd had flown 5,233 missions, 23,351 sorties — a total of 52,338 combat hours.

In all these operations, the 23rd had lost a total of 228 aircraft due to enemy action: 110 in aerial combat; 90 due to anti-aircraft fire; 28 bombed on the ground.

Such figures speak for themselves in establishing the 23rd Fighter Group as a vital force in the China campaigns of the three years, 1942-1945. The proportion of the China fighting which had been done by the 23rd is further emphasized by the following facts:

From January through October 1944, in a period covering the height of the Jap drive southward along the Hunan-Kwangsi Railroad, all aircraft of the 14th Air Force, including the Chinese-American Composite Wing, flew a total of 25,858 tactical sorties. During the same period, fighter aircraft of the 23rd flew 12,893 sorties—approximately half of the 14th Air Force total. During the same year, the 23rd destroyed confirmed 376 enemy aircraft: 224 in aerial combat and 152 on the ground. That constituted 40 percent of the total of 909 enemy aircraft destroyed by the entire 14th Air Force during 1944.

— THE END

CBI LAPEL PINS

(Screw-on Type)

Price only \$1.00 each

They are tiny—only ½-inch high, ⅜-inch wide—but will catch the eye of any CBI-er you chance to meet.

SEND FOR YOURS TODAY

Ex-CBI Roundup

P. O. Box 1769

Denver 1, Colo.

Army Elephants

● On page 31, Nov. issue, you show a picture of some Burmese boys on elephants. The man on the center elephant was no boy, but actually How Wong Chu, a highly educated Burmese who was more-or-less foreman of the herd of about 30 elephants used to push logs into the river to be floated toward Myitkyina for the U.S. Army.

BEN MINTER,
El Paso, Texas

November Cover

● The November issue cover is one of the best I've seen on Roundup in a long time.

RANDALL JORGER,
Louisville, Ky.

3198th Signal Bn.

● Would like to hear from former members of the 3198th Signal Sv. Bn. stationed in Kunming and later Shanghai, formerly Co. B, 835th Signal.

WM. FALKENBERG,
Westcliffe, Colo.



TYPICAL STREET scene in the village of Gushkara, India. Photo by Herbert R. Wampole.

7th Bomb Reunion

● The St. Louis CBI Reunion should draw a lot of men from the South and Mid-West. The 2nd Reunion of the 7th Bomb Group will be at Zion National Park, Utah, the second week of August 1955. Anyone interested may contact me.

MAX HILLSMAN,
1553 W. 223 St.,
Torrance, Calif.

Earth's Wettest

● Been noticing a lot about Cherrapunji, India, in Roundup lately. Never heard of it before, and your statement that the city receives 600 inches of rain annually is hard to believe.

BURTON B. SMITH,
San Antonio, Tex.

In less than four months Cherrapunji's rainfall was over 400 inches.—Ed.

209th Engineers

● As result of the lines you printed from me in the October issue, I have been flooded with mail from former members of the 209th Engineers asking for copies of my "history." It is not an official War Department document, but was written with the approval of the Bn. adjutant. I believe that in the overall picture of the mission and accomplishments of American troops in CBI only such outfits as the Marauders, Mars Force and the Hump Flyers did more than the 209th. A preponderant number of troops in India and Burma were troops serving troops. I was the Battalion Dental Surgeon from Dec. 1944 until the outfit went home in Nov. 1945. Capt. Nelson was Dental Surgeon before me.

Dr. MURRAY MASSIN,
Mt. Vernon, N.Y.



AT TOP OF hill near Canton, China, well-camouflaged main radar tower constructed by the Japanese in an attempt to ward off Allied aerial surprise attacks. U.S. Army photo, Aug. 27, 1945.

EX-CBI ROUNDUP

1007th Engineers

● Say, did all the fellows in the 1007th Engineers die or lose their arms, or have just forgotten to write Roundup? . . . If I dropped my subscription I'm afraid my wife would miss it the most. We really enjoy each issue.

MAGNE HAMMOR,
Wolf Point, Mont.

612th Field Artillery

● Sure enjoyed the combat history of the 612th Field Artillery Bn. (Oct.) because I was in the gang that took Loi-Kang Ridge. The artillery battalion sure did a wonderful job.

CARL C. SANDERS,
Detroit, Mich.

Friendly Memories

● Please renew my subscription to a magazine I thoroughly enjoy. I was an army nurse stationed in Karachi and Calcutta. My only nostalgic memories of India are of the friends I made while there.

EDITH CARR CLARK,
Glendale, Calif.

Malir E.M. Club

● Was with the F.G.T.U. and the 89th Airdrome Sq. at Malir for 18 months. Would like to hear from any of the old gang that hung out over at the E.M. Club.

ART CARTER, Jr.,
Route 3
Spokane, Wash.



CAPT. WM. RANDOLPH takes a closer look at a Chinese water buffalo near Kunming. U.S. Army photo.

305th Air Service Gp.

● Just found out Roundup was being printed. Was with the 305th Air Service Group at Ondal, India.

MILTON PUCKETT,
Hudson, N.Y.

21st Photo Recon.

● Sending along a picture of pilots in Flight B, 21st Photo Recon. Sq. (see cut page 19). This picture was taken at Laifeng shortly after I cracked up a P-38 (F-5). Was in the hospital at Chengtu and after being shipped back to the States lost all contact with the outfit. Maybe someone will recognize these fellows and we can re-establish contact.

PHILIP C. RICKMAN,
1963 S. Lafayette,
Denver, Colo.

478th QM Bn.

● Eagerly await each issue. The articles and letters are interesting, even tho I've never seen a letter signed by anyone I knew in CBI. Was in the 478th QM Bn. of the 21st Group at Myitkyina and later at Ledo ter the war I served with and Harmony Church. After the Foreign Liquidation Commission at Panitola and Calcutta. Would like to hear from any of my CBI friends.

ELMER A. FIORITO,
RR 2, Box 273,
Clayton 24, Mo.

CBI-PATCH NECKTIE BAR!



CBI-ers are a pretty exclusive group. Our emblem is a conversation-starter anywhere.

Let's wear it proudly, all the time!

The Lapel Pin is a must, of course, but you don't always wear a coat. We have the shoulder-patch miniature, mounted on an attractive 12K gold-plated necktie bar. All CBI vets should have one!

Hint to the family: An excellent Christmas gift!

ONLY
\$1.75
Postpaid

J. L. Footitt 31 Choate Road Park Forest, Ill.



TRAFFIC COP down the street from Davico's Restaurant in New Delhi. Photo by Walter Goltermann.

By Claire L. Chennault
As told to Edward B. Lockett

The Flying Tigers Can Do It Again

Reprinted from LOOK Magazine, Sept. 7,
1954. Copyright 1954, Cowles Maga-
zines, Inc.

ON THE AFTERNOON of May 6, above Dienbienphu, Indochina, airlift pilot James B. McGovern of Elizabeth, N.J., was shot out of the sky by Vietminh Communist antiaircraft fire. He died as his crippled C-119 Flying Boxcar lurched into a hillside and exploded. Captain McGovern, known and loved by fighting airmen the world over as "Earthquake McGoon," was one of the 24 volunteer Civil Air Transport pilots I recruited to fly supplies into the doomed French fortress, using C-119's loaned by the United States.

A few hours later, a C-46 with a single passenger — CAT president Alfred T. Cox — landed at the Dienbienphu-run terminal at Haiphong. Al summoned all crews and told them the run was now too risky. He said he was ready to take them back to Hong Kong.

Not a pilot moved, or said a word.

That night, Cox had a lonesome ride back to Hong Kong. Again, he was the only passenger aboard the C-46. Despite his warning, the volunteers stayed behind to continue the supply flights through the Red curtain of flak. Nor was that all. Pilots who had been flying four or five hours a day indicated they were willing to increase their flying time to eight hours out of every 24.

Such is the magnificent spirit that can infuse a volunteer force fighting communism — a vigorous, buoyant and aggressive spirit inherent in the volunteer alone. It was the spirit that permeated the American Volunteer Group of airmen known as the Flying Tigers which I created and commanded for the Nationalist Chinese government in the Sino-Japanese war.

Only this kind of spirit can slow down, if not bring to a halt, Communist aggression in Asia. It represents the only kind of power that will give force to any collective-security organization that may be formed to defend the Far East against Communist conquest. And after 15 years of fighting Communists in the Far East, I say that unless a collective-security organization does have real striking force, it will be powerless.

An International Volunteer Group with powerful air striking force can be formed in the Far East today. It might not win a war alone, but it would slow down the Communist march.

The Flying Tigers did a job like this in the Sino-Japanese war. Give us guns and airplanes and we can do it again.

I can form an International Volunteer Group of combat airmen in less than 90 days. I have eager applicants for duty already on file for the nucleus of such a combat group. And I have carefully drafted organization and operational plans.

I have discussed these plans with top-ranking veterans of the Far East wars. To a man, they agree that a volunteer air-combat unit today represents the only possible force which could impede the Communists and not involve U.S. Air Force units in an all-out war.

The United States alone cannot move regular forces into Asia, for a number of reasons. In the first place, our membership in the United Nations would prevent unilateral action. Furthermore, the American people and Congress, in my opinion, would not sanction use of regular U.S. armed forces in a foreign war in Asia.

Patterning the International Volunteer Group after my old Flying Tiger units, I would open it to all nationalities. I know that experienced fighting pilots from all over the free world would flock to my enlistment centers. From them

would be recruited battle-trained men whose greatest desire is to fight communism in foreign lands so we won't have to fight it at home.

Ultimate command of the group, in my opinion, should rest in the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, in consultation with any other governments participating in support of the group. This system of command, I believe, would prove the least cumbersome and most effective, even if the group were set up in a U.N. framework.

Initially, the International Volunteer Group should consist of a group headquarters staff, three combat squadrons of 25 fighter-bombers each, and the following: a service section, a radio communications unit, an air transportation section, motor transport, an engineering unit, supply, intelligence and a medical section.

At the outset, volunteers for the group would be practiced pilots and mechanics. Their performance would be further improved by special training. The force could be organized, trained and based on any one of several areas in the Pacific — Australia, Japan, Formosa, Thailand, Pakistan or perhaps Borneo.



Against a volunteer air group, any attacking Red Force in Asia would meet "withering" retaliation

Against an International Volunteer Group in being and properly led and equipped, no Communist force could move aggressively on the Asian mainland and escape withering attack.

In such an outfit, one of the greatest demands for successful defense against Asian Communists — the ability to attack and fight at night — could be met. The volunteer force would be especially trained for night fighting. In the tragic siege of Dienbienphu, a volunteer combat group, I say, could have cut the Communist enemy's supply lines and smothered his antiaircraft fire by hitting him under cover of darkness. My Flying Tigers slowed up the Japanese time and again because we kept after them at night. The French fliers at Dienbienphu had no training for night combat.

More important still, the group I envision would be a compact, independent outfit trained and equipped to move rapidly and fight wherever aggression struck, on practically no notice at all.

I moved air combat forces very fast a good many years ago. One such occasion was when I was at Toungoo, Burma, with the entire American Volunteer Group—three combat squadrons and the group headquarters. On the afternoon of December 18, 1941, we got a message that Kunming had been heavily bombed by ten Japanese bombers. Along with their bombs, the Japanese dropped leaflets saying that their bombers would continue to hit Kunming until not one brick was left standing on another. Kunming at the time was at the end of the Burma Road: it was the distribution center for all supplies going to southern, central and northern China. The Japanese intended to make Kunming unusable for movement of supplies.

As I said, we got the message in Toungoo on December 18. On the morning of December 19, the Flying Tigers' group headquarters and two squadrons, with 36 planes ready to fight, were assembled on the Kunming airfield. Using all our transport facilities — three C-47's — we had moved the force overnight an airline distance of 650 miles and a highway distance of 1,000 miles.

On the morning of December 20, the Japanese attempted to repeat the bombing of Kunming with ten airplanes. They didn't do it. We intercepted them 50 miles south and shot down nine of the

bombers. From December 20, 1941, until the end of World War II, in 1945, the Japanese never dropped another bomb on Kunming.

NOT ONLY WOULD operation of an International Volunteer Group for air combat be effective. It would be relatively cheap. I can't accurately estimate exact costs as of today, but for one year of AVG operation—July, '41, to July, '42—costs, including pay, the purchase of aircraft, personnel transportation and other local expenses, amounted to \$11,500,000. And we had to spend \$4,500,000 of that money for 100 airplanes.

Of course, the production cost of modern fighting planes today is far above that of the P-40's we used in 1941. But, remember, our factories are turning out jet airplanes anyway. They have to, in order to keep the U.S. abreast of other nations in fighting equipment. These planes become obsolete very quickly. It would be better to put them into the hands of volunteers for fighting than to use them just for training, as is done now.

Personnel and other costs for a volunteer group are far below expenses for any regular unit of comparable effectiveness. Each member of the International Volunteer Group would be a highly trained specialist. There would be no place in the outfit for men we would classify normally as sergeants, corporals or privates. Therefore, the paid strength of the group would be only about one-fourth that of a similar regular unit. Other savings would come after discharge. Neither labor (it would be hired locally) nor regular members of the group would get costly veterans' benefits such as education, pensions and long-term hospitalization.

One final and important point: There is no reason at all to suppose that formation of an International Volunteer Group for air combat against aggression would induce the Russians to start a world war. Since Russia has set the pattern for the use of volunteers, as in Korea and Indochina, she can hardly complain if the free world follows suit. Russia doesn't want to start an all-out war at this time; she isn't prepared. She would probably protest, but that would be nothing new.

On the other hand, if we sit idly by and permit Communist forces to sweep unopposed over Asia with its vast reserves of manpower and raw materials, Russia will be prepared for war in time — too well prepared. And make no mistake about this: When Russia believes she can win a world war, she won't hesitate to start one. Until then, Communism will

try its best to win territory, resources and manpower without starting a global conflict. Now is the time — the only time — when we have an opportunity to slow down the Red forces of aggression and perhaps compel an Asian peace.

We slowed down the Japs with a volunteer group. We can slow down the Reds the same way. It's high time we got at the job.

—THE END



Chota Peg and Small Talk

By
Syed Mohammed
Abdullah

Recipe of the Month

PULAO

- 1 lb. White raw rice
- ¼ cup melted shortening
- 1 tsp. Rosemary
- ¼ cup chopped almonds
- ¼ tsp. Saffron
- Salt and pepper

Soak saffron in one cup boiling water. Heat oil in skillet, add raw rice, stir constantly and cook until golden brown. Add enough boiling water to cover rice by about one inch; now add all other ingredients including saffron water, taking care not to allow the saffron residue to get into the rice. Cook over low flame until rice is tender, fluffy and dry. It may be necessary to add a little water to the rice from time to time, this may be done if boiling water is used. If the rice is done but there is still too much moisture, uncover the pot and place it in a hot oven for about ten minutes. If desired serve with fried onions sprinkled on top. This dish is a wonderful way to serve left-over meats, roasts, etc.

Now that we have dinner out of the way and the dishes cleared, let's take a look at a situation that has received a lot of publicity within the last few weeks — Goa! Did any of you who were stationed in Bombay get a chance to make a side trip to this Portuguese Colony on the west coast of India? If so you would have been immediately struck by the quaint custom of the people who place

(Continued on page 30)

Bombay Disaster

● Have heard many stories concerning the Bombay Disaster when I was in India. Is it possible at some future date to publish a factual account of the tremendous damage and loss of life which occurred?

WILLARD NELSON,
Lanikai, Hawaii

Jan. 1951 issue featured a brief account of the catastrophic results of the ammunition ship explosion.—Ed.



THESE WAC'S are removing their shoes before entering the Jain Temple at Calcutta. They are Cpl. Kathrine Hoffman, Cpl. June Garvin, and Cpl. Lela Colbert. U.S. Army photo.

375th Bomb Squadron

● Would like to contact any old fliers from the 375th Bomb Squadron in China.

CLIFFORD ELLIS,
7709 Joplin,
Houston, Texas

Walked the Road

● Served 30 months in CBI, a little in each country. Started with the 502nd M.P. Co., later the 700th. Was with Merrill's Marauders from training in India, walked the Ledo Road to Shingbuiyang and from there through the jungle to Myitkyina. I lost 30 pounds on that deal. The 111th Hospital took very good care of me.

ROBERT S. HALL,
Conklin, N.Y.

305th Air Service Gp.

● As a former resident of India (305th Air Service Group, 1942 to 1945) I would be very interested in receiving Roundup. Quite inadvertently, in an elevator today, I saw — of all things — a mailman reading the magazine and got the address from him.

BERNARD WANG,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Friendly Visitor

● . . . every issue is like an old friend dropping in for a visit.

ERNEZE POPE,
Okla. City, Okla.

14th Med. Depot Co.

● Would like to hear from any of the men of my old outfit, the 14th Medical Depot Co. or the 20th M.D. Co. which was formed at Ledo.

Capt. PAUL NICHOLSON,
Qrs. 108-1
Warren AFB, Wyo.



PILOTS OF THE 21st Photo Recon. Sq. are (left to right) Wm. O. Wallace, Erwin J. Bingham, Archie D. Phillips, Wm. E. Conatser, Leslie C. Acton and Earle E. Campbell. Photo by Philip C. Rickman.

Back Issues!

PRICE 25c EACH

1948

☐ Sept.,

1949

☐ Sept.,

☐ Dec.,

1950

1951

☐ June

☐ Jan.,

☐ Sept.,

☐ Mar.,

☐ Nov.,

☐ May,

1952

☐ July

☐ Jan.,

☐ Sept.,

☐ Mar.,

☐ Nov.,

☐ May,

1953

☐ July

☐ Jan.,

☐ Sept.,

☐ Mar.,

☐ Nov.,

☐ May,

1954

☐ July

☐ Jan.,

☐ Sept.,

☐ Feb.,

☐ Oct.,

☐ Mar.,

☐ Nov.,

☐ Apr.,

☐ Dec.,

☐ May

☐ Nov.

☐ June

The Roundup

P. O. Box 1769
Denver 1, Colo.

BOOK REVIEWS



CHINESE GORDON. By Lawrence and Elizabeth Hanson. Illustrated. Funk and Wagnalls Company, New York, 1954. 256 pages. \$4.

About the time of the American Civil War there lived a British army officer in China named Charles George Gordon, whose life is one of the most profound personality riddles of all history. Because of his victories in China he became known as Chinese Gordon to the day of his death. This book is the candid, colorful story of his life, told with both delightful humor and deep insight.

Although he was deeply religious, he helped put down a Christian movement in China which was widely successful. Hung Sen-tsuen accepted Christianity from a Baptist missionary. His fanaticism became second to none and he chose to bring China to the Cross at the point of the sword. He swore that, for every city which God would permit him to conquer, he would build eighteen churches. Within three years he had captured all the southern provinces of China.

But, alas! Power corrupted him. He saw visions. God told him to take a wife. To serve God the better, he took several, all the while having his prime minister print Bibles by the thousands. He saw other visions. The Trinity became a sort of quartet, with God the Father, Jesus as the Elder Brother, the Heavenly King (Hung) as the Younger Brother, and the Prime Minister as the Holy Ghost.

The British became fearful of what might happen to their trade in China, so, although they were at war with the Chinese imperial government, they chose to help the emperor against his Christian enemies in the south. When Chinese Gordon opened the way for the Chinese Imperialists to close in on the Heavenly King, they found all his wives hanged. He, himself, bereft of visions, had left the Earth to seek other kingdoms.

The story of how Chinese Gordon held Khartoum against the fanatical hordes of the Sudan's Moslem Mahdi for months without British aid and of how he met death there is just as interesting as the fantastic interlude of his life in China. Almost a Christian fanatic himself, Gordon defeated a Chinese Christian fanatic, and, in turn, was defeated himself by an Arabic Moslem fanatic.

Chinese Gordon always prayed for his enemies before an attack. He did not mind marching into the fray at the head of his men, with a teapot hung around his neck for a water bottle, a cigar in his mouth, and a cane in his right hand, for he often said he did not care whether he lived or died. He sometimes longed for death and often despised his body, which he termed his "sheath."

He longed to see the slave trade abolished in Africa, and fought and defeated slavers, yet his utter wretchedness and uncontrollable temper, often with him, caused him to kick his frightened orderlies, insult his visitors, and shout at the poor beggars of Khartoum, "I am more miserable than you!"

As we closed the pages of this noteworthy biography, we felt we did not understand the riddle of this remarkable man; but it seemed that we had traveled in his company and known him.

THE WANDERINGS OF EDWARD ELY. Edited by Anthony and Allison Sirna. Hastings House, New York, 1954. 217 pages. \$3.75.

Edward Ely was a young American doctor who deserted medicine for the sea, then returned to medicine while serving as consul of the United States at Bombay. There, death ended his career at the age of 31, brought about by cholera.

The Wanderings of Edward Ely is the diary of this mid-19th century seafaring man. His life was one of adventure, which he lived with zest, gallantry, and humor. His journal, long hidden, was long and detailed. Its editors have given us in this book only its most exciting sections.

Ely gave up medicine in Pennsylvania, thinking a sea voyage might restore his health. He booked passage on the *Delia Maria* in New York in 1850, his fiancée, Mary Elliott heading for India via England.

Ely's ship did not sail for San Francisco for about three months. The ship, with a captain who liked the bottle and hated everything else, took six months to get to the Pacific coast. The second mate, more or less a carbon copy of the captain became ill. A Cuban stewardess upset morals and morale. Off Cape Horn, Ely assumed command.

With faithful crew and a short course in navigation, Ely brought the ship thru violent storms to port, even though he was an amateur in the field of skippering.

When he got to San Francisco, Ely voyaged down the coast to Panama and returned, saw the rough, raw life of the California gold fields, and finally set out for India as second mate of the *St. Thomas*. The sea had been a good physician. He was a well man.

When he got to Bombay, his fiancée was waiting for him. Ely married her and settled down as consul and doctor. Then came the tragic cholera epidemic. Bombay loved his devotion and zeal and buried him with unprecedented naval and hero's honors.

TING HSIEN: A NORTH CHINA RURAL COMMUNITY. By Sidney D. Gamble. Illustrated. Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, 1954. 472 pages. \$6.50.

Hsien is "county" in English, so you can read "Ting County: a North China Rural Community." Ting County is in Hopei Province, and as you may have suspected from the title, the book is a social survey of that area. And it certainly is an interesting one.

As some of you old China hands know, being exact is not exactly a virtue of the Chinese people. You know, *ch'a-pu-tou*, meaning "nearly this" or "about that." The Chinese are scarce on facts. That is what makes this book refreshing. We have never seen a book which contains more facts about life and how it is lived in China.

For instance, the surveyors found that sometimes when a mature unmarried boy died, his family would get a matchmaker to arrange a wedding between the boy and a girl who had died unmarried.

The work was carried out in this survey from 1926 to 1933. The results have been published in three volumes in Chinese, and now in English for the first time, with new facts.

A fine objective study of life, this book has 16 pages of photographs taken by the author, with 22 charts and 116 tables supplementing the text.

STUDIES IN CHINESE THOUGHT. Edited by Arthur F. Wright. Illustrated. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1953. \$4.

When we were stationed at Chanyi, a houseboy named Fu Sin asked us to teach him English. We thought we might pick up some Chinese, so we agreed. He learned English better than we did Chinese. We never have been able to figure out whether Fu Sin was smarter than we, or whether Chinese is harder than English.

We didn't have too much trouble with concrete objects, but when it came to Western ideas, or abstractions such as "truth" or "democracy," both Fu Sin and we were a total loss. There seemed to be no equivalent or concept in the Chinese language.

We thought at the time it was our ignorance and fumbling which prevented us from putting the matter over for our

pupil, but now we find in *Studies in Chinese Thought* that this is a problem which vexes the experts.

This is strictly a scholarly volume, concerned with the contemporary impact of one culture upon another. Kenneth Scott Latourette, Oriental expert at Yale University, says it is the best volume on Chinese thought yet written in the United States. It is for serious students of the mind of China.

A CARAVAN TO CAMUL. By John Clou. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, 1954. 383 pages. \$3.75.

A novel of the steppes of Central Asia in the time of Jenghiz Khan, 750 years ago, *A Caravan to Camul* is the story of the Khan's first years as a tribal chieftain, surrounded by rival war lords.

The tale is seen through the eyes of Kisil, the Khan's bodyguard and special envoy, who changes from a rough soldier to a thoughtful philosopher. He indulges in roguish doings on both sides of the Great Wall of China. Quite a fellow. He manages to gain both wealth and wisdom, with three lovely wives thrown in for good measure.

Seems just the sort of thing for Hollywood to take up at great price, if the television fans have left that great city any money. Great hordes of yellow men outside a walled town with Errol Flynn at their head. Maybe not Flynn, though. At times the hero is supposed to be a thinker, taking philosophic detours off the warrior's path.

The author is a Canadian who has spent years reading about the area and the period of which he writes. He has written a historical novel about a historical character, but primarily it is the story of a man's adventurous search for wisdom.

TO BE REVIEWED

Journey With Loshay. By George N. Patterson. W. W. Norton and Company, New York. The story of a long ride against time on a wild Himalayan track, which ends at Dibrugarh.

Day of the False Dragon. By Alice Margaret Huggins. Westminster Press, Philadelphia. A well-known American missionary, who spent time under house arrest by the Reds, writes a novel of life under the Communists.

Typhoon in Tokyo. By Harry Emerson Wildes. The Macmillan Company, New York. This is an account of the greatest civilian overseas commitment ever undertaken by America — the occupation of Japan.

To The Editor

CBI-er Loses Life

● Just came across a couple of your issues. My husband was in CBI. I met him in Chungking in 1942 and we married at Golden, Colo., in 1945. Now I am alone. John lost his life two weeks ago in an auto accident.

Mrs. JOHN INGELHART,
Fruita, Colo.

'Tibet's Ordeal'

● Re "Tibet's Ordeal" (Nov.) I'd been reading in the papers about floods in India, but didn't know Tibet suffered also. You'd think after all these years both India and Tibet would do something about the annual floods that cause so much death and damage.

ROLAND JENSEN,
St. Paul, Minn.

853rd Avn. Engineers

● Was with the 853rd Aviation Engineer Bn. and I always look eagerly to see if there are letters from any of the old gang. Would be glad to hear from any of them.

HENRY R. TROUTMAN,
508 E. Marion,
Marion, Ill.



M.P. TALKS with Kachin girl at a Burma refugee camp. The bamboo baskets in background were used to transport chickens. U.S. Army photo, August 12, 1944.

'Medics and Nurses'

● Boyd Sinclair's feature on CBI medicine ("Medics and Nurses," Nov.) is a fine treatment of a great subject. You know, we just had us one hell of a war out that way. I've been in Europe a lot since the war, and I'm more than ever convinced that the lads who fought the cigarette and chocolate circuit over there had it pretty good com-

pared to our little set-to with the Nips, the leeches, snakes, malaria, typhus, heat-rash that would cover a man like a suit of winter underwear in one sweltering night in Assam, not to mention the thieving hostel managers who fed and housed us in China. I'm glad Sinclair decided to give the medics their due for they were a wonderful lot of people. I arrived back at the 20th General Hospital at Ledo weighing 112 pounds, wringing wet with my hair combed flat. When they turned me out of the 142nd General at Calcutta two months later I was my 150-pound round self again. In the months prior to my retirement in 1953 I was in hospitals in Naples, Munich, Weisbaden, Bremerhaven, and finally at Walter Reed. I know a little about Military hospitals and I didn't find any of those establishments any better organized or operated than those the CBI operated under thatched roofs with the nurses and doctors wading around in rubber boots.

Col. JOHN M. VIRDEN,
Wash., D.C.



OCCASION FOR this celebration at the officers club, Warazup, Burma, is V-J Day. Women in the photo are Mildred Shannan and Brownie (Huber) Richardson, Red Cross hostesses.

ENTER ROUNDUP'S Subscription Contest. You may win \$500!

EX-CBI ROUNDUP



*News dispatches from recent issues of the
Calcutta Statesman*

CALCUTTA—The West Bengal Government's 13-story Secretariat Building on Hastings street was opened Sept. 11. A long narrow structure, on the pattern of the U.N. building in New York, is claimed to be the tallest building in India and possibly in Asia.

CALCUTTA—The city is to have a face lift. The ugly rash of her traffic islands and parks is to be sandpapered away and gardens coaxed to blossom there instead.

NEW DELHI—A Special Marriage Bill debate has ended with the acceptance of an amendment retaining the age for boys at 21, girls 18. The House passed the amendment by the narrow margin of 118 votes to 106. Passage of the amendment halts the practice of marriage in childhood.

NEW DELHI—American General R. A. Wheeler, one-time CBI Commander during World War II, arrived in New Delhi early in September in connection with the Indo-Pakistan dispute on the Indus basin waters.

CALCUTTA — A total ban on cow slaughter is being demanded by the Ram Rajya Parishad, which has for weeks been conducting an intensive India-wide campaign. As a consequence, municipal slaughter houses are being picketed by demonstrators and function under some stress.

GHAZIABAD, India — The recently launched campaign against foreign missionaries in India was responsible for a massive procession which paraded the main streets of Ghaziabad in northern India. The procession, 1,000-strong, made its way to the Ingram Institute, a Christian Mission School. The crowd demanded that foreign missionaries quit the country and that children converted to Christianity be restored to their original religion.

CHERRAPUNJI—With a 3.6-inch rainfall on Sept. 22nd, the city's total rainfall from June 1st to date was 416.3 inches, an average of more than 100 inches per month!

CALCUTTA—While most of India suffers from floods and monsoon downpours, Orissa's Finance Minister estimates the loss to the state from failure of crops by drought at about Rs. 30 crores.

RANGOON, Burma—Reports reaching here said the Chinese Communists have warned their people along the frontier in Yunnan province to prepare for a war emergency. The reports, from the Burmese border town of Bhamo, said the warning came in a directive from the Chinese army through the local administrator at Tengchung.

DIBRUGARH—The Protestant Church here, built in 1844, was among the buildings which have toppled into the Brahmaputra river during the recent floods. Two Hindu temples and a number of homes also disappeared into the raging waters.

ASSAM—The Northeast Frontier Agency, which three-years ago began establishing outposts in Northern Assam and the hill sections, have succeeded in halting the practice of head-hunting by tribesmen. For centuries the culture and art of the tribesmen had been based on the savage custom of competing for the most number of heads taken from slain neighboring villagers. The opening of Assam Rifles outposts throughout the division brought to an end this practice.

PATNA — The 102-year-old dowager Maharani Sahiba of Hathwa has passed away. Her husband, Maharaja Sir Krishna Pratap Sahi Bahadur, died in 1896. Her only son, Maharaja Bahadur Guru Mahadeo Ashram Prasad Sahi, died in January, 1951.

NEW DELHI—Twenty-seven American professors and research workers who are in India under the Fulbright scheme have assembled in Delhi to attend a seminar organized by the U.S. Educational Foundation in India.

KARACHI—The U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan and Mrs. Hildreth have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Josephine Wing Hildreth to Mr. Humayun Mirza, son of Mr. Iskander Mirza, Governor of East Pakistan. The wedding will take place at the residence of the Ambassador in the U.S. after which the couple will reside in Karachi.

KATHMANDU — The Nepal Government has accepted an offer of the U.S. Government for help to the flood-stricken people. The offer includes airlifting of heavy machinery for road building and supply of other essential commodities and food supplies.

TIBETAN JOURNEY



From the Calcutta Statesman

GOMPCHIN (Western Tibet) — High winds, sleet and snow surround me as I write this after a difficult journey from Milam, the last village on the Indian side of the border. Most of my journey since crossing the border has been at altitudes of between 15,000 and 17,000 feet above sea level.

Two days ago I crossed the three treacherous passes at Unta Dhura (17,900 feet), Jayanti (19,000 feet), and Kungri Bengri (18,500 feet). Despite the time of the year (early August) the passes were snowbound. Because pasture for our pack animals was lacking, we had to cross the three passes in one day.

A dangerous track through a dark canyon winds for some 32 miles from Munsiri, the first habitat of the Johar Bhotias, to Milam, the last Indian village before the U.P.—Tibet border. The track starts at 5,000 feet and reaches Milam at 11,200 feet. For all the 32 miles one walks along a two-foot-wide passage, clinging to projecting rocks while the Goriganga river thunders below.

Immense leeches abound in the forest from Munsiri to Bugdiar—a place 16 miles up the river. They cling to the legs of the pack animals and attack the barefooted Bhotias, 8,000 of whom use this route every year as they move to their summer habitations on the Tibet border.

Every June their caravans move up the river to Milam and come down to Munsiri in October, when the Tibetan trading season is over. They know every inch of the road and are familiar with its hardships.

The tree line ends at Bugdiar. Juniper, wild rose and low thorny bushes are found up to a little above Milam, and provide fuel for the inhabitants.

The Goriganga valley above Bugdiar acts like a gigantic funnel through which high-velocity winds from the Central Himalayas roar down, blowing dust and gravel into the eyes of travelers.

The first of the high villages of the Milam group is Rilkot, six miles below Milam. Surrounded by a boundary wall and containing small low houses, it is a desolate sight. A Tibetan inscription

The Adventure of A Traveler Crossing The High Himalayas

on a rock three miles below Milam, according to an old and arbitrary interpretation, makes the geographically and politically unwarranted claim: "All land north of this stone belongs to Tibet." The inscription bears the seal of an unknown Tibetan official. None of the villagers living around can read the inscription.

A little below, in the fertile valley of the Goriganga, stands Milam. Housing about 1,500 people, it is the biggest and most prosperous village in the neighborhood. Low grey houses mingle with the background, and in the dim light of an overcast sky the village is not easy to locate.

But as one approaches Milam in the evening, its busy life reveals itself. On its two football fields outside teams greet the traveler some distance down the village. Cows coming home from grazing across the Gonkha River pause to inspect the scene. Village girls bringing water from the river stare at the traveler and, though they never ask, are impatient to know why he comes.

In the village itself, every courtyard is crowded with men packing merchandise for the Tibetan markets. Food and other things are divided into small leather bags. Within a week the difficult trail to Tibet will start, and the gaunt and lonely passes will be filled with the clamour of caravans in and out of India.

When I was there the villagers were eagerly awaiting the arrival of the Sarji, the trade messenger of the Tibetan Government. It is this functionary who officially inaugurates the trading season. Normally he comes in the second week of June, but when I arrived June was waning and there was no news of him. The atmosphere was heavy with anxiety, especially as reports had reached there that trade between the two countries was to be regulated by a new treaty negotiated by the Governments of India and China.

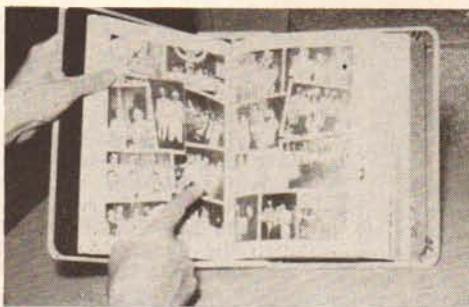
On June 25, about noon, a long train of sheep loaded with salt was seen de-

scending a hill opposite Milam. Four Tibetans in sheepskin cloaks and bush-hats were seen swinging the catapults they use to keep the sheep on the track. One of them was the Sarji. The villagers were relieved: their fears that the valley's trade with Tibet would be stopped had been proved baseless. The Tibetans were rushed to the Government of India's border check-post, located in the village, and were registered under the Foreigners Act. The village elders went forward to meet the Sarji and there was a conference.

The Sarji gave them an idea of the state of the route through the Himalayas. The winter this year, he said, was unusually severe, and the snow in the passes were still deep when he had crossed. Horses or yaks would not be able to go across for another fortnight, but sheep would not have much difficulty.

In accordance with an ancient border formality, the Sarji gave a written assurance that there was no cattle disease in Western Tibet. The Milam men, similarly, gave him a written statement declaring their area free from such disease. These assurances were important for the border traders fear nothing more than sheep and cattle diseases. Their lives depend on this only means of communication through the passes and the bleak wastes of Western Tibet.

As a further security measure, a stone was broken into two pieces. The pieces were separately wrapped and sealed: one piece was kept by the Sarji and one by the villagers. If the statement of either party were to be found untrue, the pieces would be produced and tallied, and the defaulters would be required to pay the stone's weight in gold to the other. This custom is known as Gamgya and is a sort of insurance against cattle disease. —THE END



Opens and Reads Like a Book

Roundup Binders!



Attractive Book Binder
Holds 24 Copies

Those who have bought
one or more agree it's a
REAL VALUE!

ONLY

\$3.00
Postpaid

The Roundup Binder was manufactured to our own specifications. It is made of a gray heavy drill weight imitation leather, covered over stiff boards, inside suitably lined and fitted with a three inch multiple mechanism with 24 steel wires. The CBI patch and magazine title is screen-processed on both the cover and backbone. The magazines cannot fall out, regardless of rough handling.

Order From

Ex-CBI ROUNDUP MAGAZINE

P. O. Box 1769

Denver 1, Colorado

'CBI Dateline'

● Really enjoy the news items from the Calcutta Statesman. I used to read it at every opportunity while stationed at Kanchrapara. Later on while stationed at Myitkyina and Namkham I could not find a newspaper of any kind. Our Company B, 246th Engr. C. Bn., was only a few blocks from Seagrave's hospital in Namkham.

L. A. CHRISTOPH,
Dyersville, Iowa

20th Bomber Command

● Like to hear from someone from the 20th Bomber Command.

JOE GAETA,
Muscataine, Ia.

Louisiana Rally

● Anyone interested in holding a Louisiana CBI Rally next March or April please contact the undersigned. I would suggest a Saturday evening affair and perhaps at Alexandria, due to its central location.

WM. R. ZIEGLER,
Houma, La.

1307th AAFBU

● Was with the 1307th AAFBU at Shamsheernagar, India. Still in service with R.O.T.C. at Gettysburg College. Would like to hear from some of the old gang.

JOHN D. MORRILL,
Gettysburg, Pa.



WOVEN BAMBOO floor being laid by Burmese worker for the U.S. Army at Warazup. The bamboo strips were easier on the feet than dirt or cement. U.S. Army photo.

1955 Reunion Plans

● Going along with our prior assurance that we would keep the members informed on progress of the CBIVA 1955 Reunion, we have the following to report: Although convention headquarters will be at the Jefferson Hotel in St. Louis, Aug. 4-7, but realizing that many of us must plan to attend on a limited budget, we have contacted the DeSoto Hotel whose rates are somewhat lower and they have assured us of cooperation. The DeSoto is one short block from the Jefferson and altho not so spacious or luxurious, is nevertheless one of our first rate hotels. For those driving to the reunion, we will attempt to make arrangements for parking which will be reasonable and convenient to either hotel. Knowing from past experience that many reunionists arrive a day or so early, we have tentatively decided to have a hospitality room open the evening preceding the convention where early arrivals can get together for bull sessions and get acquainted over a tall cool one. Rest assured your reunion committee will leave no stone unturned to assure a memorable reunion.

theless one of our first rate hotels. For those driving to the reunion, we will attempt to make arrangements for parking which will be reasonable and convenient to either hotel. Knowing from past experience that many reunionists arrive a day or so early, we have tentatively decided to have a hospitality room open the evening preceding the convention where early arrivals can get together for bull sessions and get acquainted over a tall cool one. Rest assured your reunion committee will leave no stone unturned to assure a memorable reunion.

HAROLD KRETCHMAR,
Maplewood, Mo.

13th Mtn. Med. Bn.

● Would like to see something on the 13th Mtn. Medical Bn., Hq. Det., attached to the 22nd and 36th Chinese Divisions in North Burma.

NORMAN STUTHEIT,
Humboldt, Nebr.

18th Evac. Hospital

● Would like to hear from anyone of the 18th Evac. Hospital.

HERMAN A. VESTING,
Tripoli, Iowa

SPECIAL!

500 Name and Address Stickers
Printed in Two Colors

Three lines — Up to 26 letters to line **\$1.00**
(fourth line 25c extra) Postpaid

HANDY TO USE on your stationery, return envelopes, checks, documents, and to denote ownership of phonograph records, tools, luggage, children's books, lunch boxes, toys, and hundreds of other items.

The solution to your gift problem!
Mail \$1.00 Today to

ACTUAL SIZE

Red Borders
White Background
Blue Printing

JOSEPH W. BERBERICH
"Quality Products" Distributor
BOX 6527, PITTSBURGH 12, PA.

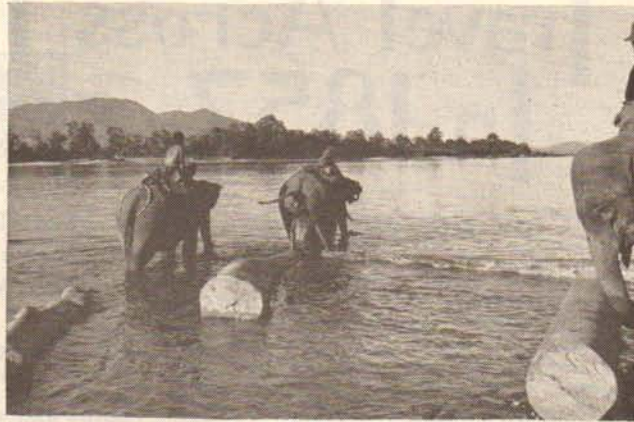
Write or print name and address clearly

Indian Cook Book

● The column by Syed Mohammed Abdullah will, I'm sure, be a grand addition to Roundup. He has a TV show in Seattle and I believe he is publishing a cook book on Indian recipes. When will this be ready?

WALLACE TOBIN,
Seattle, Wash.

Abdullah will announce the forthcoming cook book in next issue, and will offer autographed copies to Roundup's readers at a discount.—Ed.



TWO ELEPHANTS pull logs from river as elephant on right pushes the log into the water. Logs then floated 12 miles down the Irrawaddy to Myitkyina where they were used in Army construction work. U.S. Army photo.

20th General Hospital

● Hope to see more about the 20th General Hospital, my old outfit. Would like to hear from my buddies and the commanding officer, Gen. I. S. Ravdin.

COLVIN R. BRINSON,
Beulaville, N.C.

Tezpur Article

● How about doing an article on Tezpur some time? I put in most of my time there, been getting Roundup since 1946 and haven't seen anything yet.

ALBERT ZELEZNIK,
Pt. Marion, Pa.

2nd Prize Story

● The November issue of "Saga" magazine carried a story by Col. John J. Gussak about his terrifying experience after the ship he was on was torpedoed in the Indian Ocean and he was picked up by a Jap submarine. The excellent story won 2nd prize in "Saga's" story contest.

RAYMOND KREILING,
Reno, Nevada

Tibet's God-King

● The story about floods in Tibet ("Tibet's Ordeal," Nov.) was very interesting, but there is one paragraph I don't understand, the part about the terrified people saying, "It is a bad omen. The gods are angry at our God-King's departure. They will destroy us all." What I don't understand is who is their God-King and to where did he depart?

Mrs. HELEN WIERS,
Boston, Mass.

The Dalai Lama is the God-King of Tibet, so-called because he is believed to be a reincarnation of Dalai Lamas dating back many centuries. He recently journeyed to Peking at the invitation of the Chinese Communists. A timely story concerning the "Two Lamas of Tibet" will appear in Roundup soon.—Ed.



INDIAN TRAFFIC officer directs traffic in the center of Shillong, India. U.S. Army photo.

Col. Harold Bissell

● I read in the local paper that a retired colonel, Harold A. Bissell, who served in CBI, was killed in an automobile accident in October. The story didn't mention his outfit, but perhaps some Roundup readers knew him.

GEORGE LAWSON,
Pasadena, Calif.

Travel Across INDIA In 1857



From the Calcutta Statesman

"TRAVELERS of any kind are very rare in India, but American travelers are still rarer," wrote a young visitor from the United States in 1857. His name was Robert J. Minturn and he had come to India by way of South America, China and Singapore. His journey in the sub-continent was through Calcutta to Banaras, Lucknow and Delhi; then after lying ill at Ambala for a while, he went southward from Agra to Bombay by a route deviating considerably from the beaten track.

Much of what he wrote in his book, "From New York to Delhi" (1858), has lost its point now, and in the manner of his kind he padded his story by borrowing long descriptive passages from previous writers who had longer experience and deeper knowledge of the East. But where he scores is in recording the minutiae of travel—expenses, distances, conveyances, petty trials and troubles which other travelers fail to record. Of special interest is his account of the Agra-Bombay journey, which would now take less than 24 hours by rail but which occupied Minturn for six weary but not unprofitable weeks.

Having exhausted the sightseeing appeal of Delhi, he moved to Agra to see the Taj Mahal and other masterpieces, intending to go on to Bombay by the mail-cart, which took five days—sometimes a little less—for the 800 odd miles by the direct route. But he was still far from fit, and from what he remembered of mail-carts he would never stand the rigors and exposures. So he next thought of proceeding in a dooly, but learned that there were no proper staging posts where relays of bearers could be had; dak-bungalows were few and far apart; and he would be quite alone for over a month. Reluctantly, he decided to retrace his way back to Calcutta and there take a steamer to Europe.

Then he encountered a young Englishman, Gibson by name, who was about to leave Agra for Europe. Minturn at once cancelled his arrangements for a dak journey and joined forces with his new

That Indian Train Ride Seems Insignificant Beside This Adventuresome Journey

acquaintance, adding to the party two young Americans who arrived at the Agra hotel and had already bought palanquins and engaged bearers. The four resolved to make a detour of some 200 miles and take in some of the ancient town of Rajastan and the southwest.

Gibson and Minturn elected to use doolies, which needed only 12 bearers each. The others had 16 bearers to each of their palkis. The baggage, slung on long poles, took eight more men. They had a cook, in a dooly of his own with 12 bearers, and six porters were required for kitchen utensils and stores. With four torch-bearers for the palkis, this gave a grand total of 86, excluding the cook and the four travelers.

In Northern India at this time bearers were changed in relays at each ten-mile stage, but no such system was obtained on the Agra-Bombay road, and the men hired at Agra had to carry them the whole distance. There were estimated to be 30 stages on the route. The bearers had to find their own food and clothing, and would have to make the trip back from Bombay empty-handed and unpaid, for their guild forbade their taking a return load. For the whole enterprise each man was to receive 17 rupees, out of which he paid as commission to the agent, through whom all arrangements were made, one anna on the rupee, as well as a further 10 per cent to the Agra hotel-keeper; so that a bearer earned only about 16 rupees 4 annas for two months' work. But Minturn and Gibson paid rather more—to each man 18 rupees, and the travelers found the agent's commission out of their own pockets, in the hope of getting better work out of contented labor.

The agent plotted that some of the bearers should desert in the early stages of the journey and keep the balance of their wages for him, hoping the travelers would not notice their absence. When they did tumble to it, they counted their

men every few days. Again, half the wages had to be disbursed in advance to the agent and the remainder by installments on the road, but when pay day came a local villager would be introduced to impersonate the missing man, and the genuine bearers would divide his wages among themselves. This racket was stopped by periodical musters.

The party left Agra on Jan. 15, 1857, and enjoyed fine weather almost all the way. "The scene presented as our long procession set out on the road was very lively," wrote the American, "and the shouts of the bearers added to the effect. At starting, and at every village which we passed, they would sing out in chorus, 'Sahib bahadur ki jai! Kali ki jai! (Success to the brave gentlemen! Success to the goddess Kali!) The people of the villages all replied by calling down blessings on our heads. Crowds of beggars ran alongside our doolies while we were in the villages, supplicating alms in the name of all sorts of gods."

Though they passed through many interesting places — Fatehpur Sikri, Jaipur, Chitor, and the caves of Ellora — Minturn's descriptions are too often borrowed. "I did not find traveling at night at all pleasant," he complained, "as there was always a mist which made the air very chilly, and frequently caused the bearers to lose their way." During their roundabout journey through Central India they met few other foreigners. One day they passed a huge tented camp of a British official who was progressing through the countryside in some state — "parties of soldiers; ladies and gentlemen on horseback, in carriages or in shigams (two-wheeled bullock carriages); elephants, camels and hackeries (ox-wagons) belonging to his train were constantly coming in; and all day long we were passing people belonging to his camp, on foot or variously mounted.

At one village the headman sought an interview, to announce that he had "caught a stray gora" (European) and wanted to know what to do with him. Wandering about the country a week before, he had been seized and put in a cage, but now they wanted to be rid of him as he was expensive to feed. He proved to be a German sailor, pale and thin, who knew no language but his own and had trudged all the way from Bombay on foot. He hoped to find employment at Agra, where he had a relative, he said. More probably he had deserted his ship. The four travelers urged him to turn back to his port, but as he persisted in going on they gave him money and dismissed him.

At Indore they regained the highway and the daily passage of the mail cart made them feel that they were not altogether out of touch with civilization. Now they made faster progress. Most of the traffic consisted of huge droves of pack-oxen, often four or five hundred strong. Poona, 120 miles from their destination, was reached on March 5. Here they paid off their retinue. It took a whole day to settle accounts. The next stage was covered in a hired phaeton, and they completed their journey on the new railroad, the second to be built in India. By that they traversed the last 70 miles in five hours instead of five days it would have taken in a palanquin. Though they had had no stirring adventures, they certainly saw more of the life of the country than most visitors today.

—THE END.

500 China-Burma-India Projection Slides

Listed in Past Five Issues
Still Available!

All slides are of CBI Subjects.
Photos taken during the war.

These slides were produced especially for and sold only by Ex-CBI Roundup on a money-back guarantee. Any you do not want may be returned within 5 days for exchange or refund.

Order as few or as
many as you want.

Price Only

15c EACH

Postpaid

Immediate Delivery

ORDER FROM

Ex-CBI Roundup

P.O. Box 1769

Denver 1, Col



Commander's Message

by
Charles A. Mitchell
National Commander
China-Burma-India
Veterans Assn.

Well Gang, it's all set — the 1955 Reunion — August 4, 5, 6 and 7th at the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. Just received a telegram from the St. Louis gang giving me all the particulars that will be thrashed out at the executive meeting in November. Drop me a line and give me your ideas. I'll turn them over to the St. Louis gang.

All they want to do at this reunion is to make you happy and satisfied and make it the best reunion ever. There will be plenty to do, plenty of things to see and plenty of kid activities to keep them busy during our stay in St. Louis.

I'm getting plenty of letters from all over the country asking me particulars regarding new Bashas to be started in their locality. There is nothing much to starting a group. Just get the word around what you intend to do and you are in business.

There are plenty of guys right in your neighborhood who are ex-CBI-ers and seem to want to keep it a secret. I have personally been buying gas and having my car serviced at a Pure Oil station owned by an ex-CBI-er, Tudor Tolle, formerly of Chabua and I have just found out about it. Let's all post a CBI-Patch decal on our windshield and tell the world we are ex-CBI-ers. That's how our story can be told.

Our next reunion will be a consolidated reunion of all of the different posts and associations started after World War II. They will have their own luncheons and

This space is contributed to the CBIVA by Ex-CBI Roundup as a service to the many readers who are members of the Assn., of which Roundup is the official publication. It is important to remember that CBIVA and Roundup are entirely separate organizations. Your subscription to Roundup does not entitle you to membership in CBIVA, nor does your membership in CBIVA entitle you to a subscription to Roundup. You need not be a member of CBIVA in order to subscribe to Roundup and vice versa.—Ed.

meetings and at the same time will be a part of the Big Picture, the CBIVA. Answers from these different groups are forthcoming but I am sure they will join us, the National CBIVA.

Twelve years ago at this writing, Oct. 6, 1942, I was walking up the gang-plank of the R.M.S. Mauritania at Hampton Roads, Virginia (any of you guys on that sightseeing trip?). Fifty-eight days later, we smelled India for the first time. Bombay looked like a good deal and we were all satisfied with our lot. Then we trained out on Pullmans to the India we changed our mind about. From that time on, we made friends with guys that are bound to show up at our national reunions.

Make your vacation plans now for the St. Louis Reunion, Aug. 4, 5, 6 and 7th of next year. The St. Louis Basha is taking reservations now — send your reservation now and 1955 dues to Gene Brauer, our National Adjutant in Milwaukee.

CHARLES A. MITCHELL,
125 Fellows,
Kalamazoo, Mich.

Chota Peg and Small Talk

(Continued from page 18)

a fifth of arrak outside their doors for the weary traveller; this was feasible since the price of a fifth was about four annas. Arrak was supposed to be a malaria preventative. However, despite the medicinal purposes, the result was highly satisfying. The Goans or Goanese combine the culture of Hinduism with that of Portugal. They are devout Catholics, and throughout the day and night church bells peal in Panjim, Vasco da Gama and Old Goa where the body of St. Francis Xavier is enshrined: St. Francis is the patron saint of the Indies, and until a few years ago his body was exposed every ten years — in a state of perfect preservation. The language of the Goans is predominantly Portugese with a slight mixture of Hindustani and Tamil. In Goa there is no army, the police take care of that. The culture is also a blend of India and Portugal; their mode of dressing is more western than eastern. In appearance the Goans have the delicate features of most of the mixed orientals; they are a gentle, peace-loving people who live primarily off the land and out of the sea. I believe that eventually Goa will be absorbed into the Union of India; but far be it from me to comment on the wheels of progress (?).

Candidate For Tour

● Please be sure to include my name whenever you are ready to send out information regarding the proposed "Pilgrimage to India." I was with the 159th Station Hospital, later the 181st General Hospital in Malir before being transferred to the 95th Station Hospital in Kunming. Now, ten years later, my tour of duty in CBI seems to be just a pleasant memory, and I very much would like to re-visit some of those places — which were everything but pleasant to us then.

FELIX SCHRENK, M.D.,
Chestertown, N.Y.

357th Bomb Group

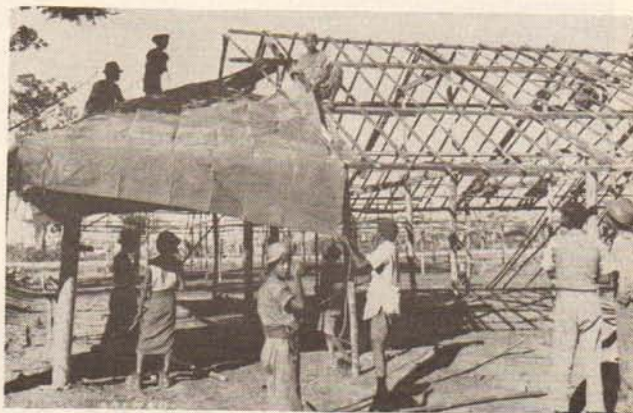
● Spent 22 months with the 357th Hvy. Bomb Group at Karachi, Delhi, Agra, and later in China.

MORGAN GRAY,
Chillicothe, Ohio

779th Engineers

● Spent 18 months with the 779th E.P.D. Co. in India and Burma and later in China. Would like to hear from some of the old gang.

W. RAVENSCRAFT,
522 South St.,
Greenfield, Ohio



BURMESE WORKERS are putting canvas on an Army warehouse structure under direction of the 76th Engineer Lt. Pontoon Co. Lumber was furnished by a sawmill operated by the 1388th Engineer Forestry Co. This was one of 400 new warehouses built in Myitkyina, Burma. U.S. Army photo, Nov. 19, 1944.

Sinclair's Treatment

● In the November issue you ask readers to mention whether or not they enjoy reading the book reviews. Ordinarily I have no time for books and haven't read one in over two years, but I have enjoyed thoroughly Sinclair's treatment of reviews on CBI books. It seems he injects into each something that recalls the CBI situation of ten years ago.

HARVEY B. VAUGHN,
Toledo, Ohio

War In Asia

● Have been watching the turn of events in Asia and, although everyone looks for another World War to start with the invasion of Formosa, I don't think so. For the record, it's my guess that the next move in Asia will be for the Chinese Communists to enter North Burma, moving later into India as their "protector" against who or what I don't know. About this time, when the Communists have massed their forces in Western China, the Nationalists will invade the mainland. We have committed ourselves to aid Chiang and to do so, we will carry out attacks from our old stamping grounds in Pakistan. This will provoke India, who is already practically sided with the Communistic Chinese government, and the war will be on in earnest. As I said, this is only my guess.

CHARLES J. ORDMAN,
San Francisco, Calif.

3320th QM Co.

● Was C.O. of the 3320th QM Co. at Ledo. Spent 19 months there and would like to hear from any former members.

CARL V. BLACK,
Murfreesboro, Tenn.



AT A PAGEANT of ancient and modern Chinese fashions held at the Red Cross "Town Club" in Kunming, GI's crowd around the models for a closer inspection. U.S. Army photo.



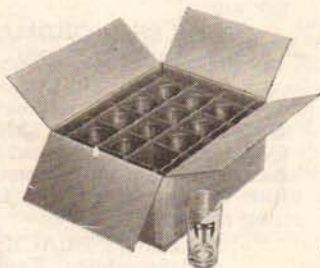
HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN?

YOUR GUESTS WILL PROUDLY DRINK TO THE BRILLIANT FUSED COLOR RED, WHITE AND BLUE CBI PATCH.

AND

WENDELL EHRET HAS DONE IT AGAIN WITH EIGHT AMUSING CBI CARTOONS OFFERED AS A SET ON THE OLD FASHIONED SIZE GLASSES.

Order Before Dec. 1st for Xmas Delivery



Set of 8 Ehret Cartoons	5.95
1 Doz. CBI Highballs	5.95
1 Doz. CBI Old-Fashioneds	5.95
All Three	
Christmas Rate Only	15.00

Add 50c per set West of the Mississippi

SEND CHECK TODAY

Donnan & Massey

GLASS SPECIALISTS

P.O. Box 41
(Ex-APO-465 & 885)

Haddonfield, N. J.